

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 308

To prohibit an escalation in United States military forces in Iraq without prior authorization by Congress.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 16, 2007

Mr. DODD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To prohibit an escalation in United States military forces in Iraq without prior authorization by Congress.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress makes the following findings:

5 (1) On October 10, 2002, Congress adopted
6 House Joint Resolution 114 (107th Congress), the
7 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq
8 Resolution of 2002, at the request of the President.

1 (2) On October 16, 2002, House Joint Resolu-
2 tion 114 (107th Congress) was signed into law by
3 President George W. Bush as Public Law 107–243.

4 (3) On March 19, 2003, United States forces
5 entered Iraq to carry out Operation Iraqi Freedom.

6 (4) Congress honors the valor and sacrifice of
7 United States forces in Iraq and will always endeavor
8 or to ensure that there are sufficient resources made
9 available to support them while they are there.

10 (5) On March 22, 2003, President George W.
11 Bush stated in a radio address that the objective of
12 Operation Iraqi Freedom was “to disarm Iraq of
13 weapons of mass destruction, to end Saddam Hus-
14 sein’s support for terrorism, and to free the Iraqi
15 people”.

16 (6) On April 19, 2003, the government of Sad-
17 dam Hussein in Iraq was deposed.

18 (7) On December 15, 2005, Iraq held demo-
19 cratic elections to select a new government pursuant
20 to a constitution endorsed in a referendum con-
21 ducted on October 15, 2005.

22 (8) On February 22, 2006, insurgents attacked
23 the Askariya Shrine in Samarra, Iraq, an event that
24 ignited a wave of sectarian violence that has esca-

1 lated over the ensuing months and resulted in the
2 deaths of more than 16,000 Iraqis during 2006.

3 (9) On May 21, 2006, the government of Prime
4 Minister Nouri al-Maliki took office in Iraq.

5 (10) Efforts by Iraqi and United States forces
6 in the summer and autumn of 2006, Operation To-
7 gether Forward and Operation Together Forward II,
8 have failed to halt sectarian conflict in the Baghdad
9 area of Iraq.

10 (11) On October 5, 2006, Senator John War-
11 ner, a coauthor of House Joint Resolution 114
12 (107th Congress), stated that “the resolution (H.J.
13 Res. 114) in my judgment was drawn up at a time
14 when none of us, from the President on down, could
15 ever envision the seriousness of this situation now,
16 in terms of sectarian violence, and—and I under-
17 line—just the possibility of a civil war.”. He further
18 stated that “therefore it seems to me Congress
19 should focus on a dramatic change if our troops are
20 to be employed in that type of combat. We would
21 have to go back and focus on what we have done
22 and determine whether or not we have to do any-
23 thing further to support the President”.

24 (12) On December 6, 2006, the Iraq Study
25 Group made 79 recommendations to address the on-

1 going conflict in Iraq. Among the most important of
2 the recommendations is a call for “new and en-
3 hanced diplomatic and political efforts in Iraq and
4 the region, and a change in the primary mission of
5 U.S. forces in Iraq that will enable the United
6 States to begin to move its combat forces out of Iraq
7 responsibly”.

8 **SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON ESCALATION OF UNITED STATES**
9 **MILITARY FORCES IN IRAQ WITHOUT PRIOR**
10 **AUTHORIZATION BY CONGRESS.**

11 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the levels
12 of United States military forces in Iraq may not exceed
13 the levels of such forces in Iraq as of January 16, 2007,
14 without specific authority in statute enacted by Congress
15 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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